

## SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

**DIRECTORS.**  
 R. C. Chambers, President.  
 Heber J. Grant, Vice-President.  
 F. L. Williams, John T. Caine,  
 E. A. Smith, A. W. McCune,  
 J. L. Rawlins, R. W. Young,  
 Simon Lambarger, Horace G. Whitney,  
 J. W. Judd, Franklin S. Richards.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning at THE HERALD block, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
 Daily, per year.....\$10.00  
 Daily, six months.....5.00  
 Daily, per month.....1.00  
 Semi-Weekly, per year.....3.00  
 Semi-Weekly, six months.....1.50  
 Sunday, per year.....2.50  
 Sunday, six months.....1.25

All communications should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah. Subscribers will confer a favor by forwarding information to this office when their papers are not promptly received. They will aid us to determine where the paper lies.

Subscribers removing from one place to another, and desiring papers changed, should always give former as well as present address.

Communications will not be returned. Anonymous communications will not be noticed.

THE HERALD reserves the right to append the name of the author to any communication, and accepts no manuscript with a pledge to withhold the name from any person mentioned in the communication.

THE HERALD is on sale at the principal news stands and on all morning passenger trains leaving Salt Lake. Orders for city delivery to either residence or place of business should be made at the counting room.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.  
 H. C. BROWNLEE, Manager.

We hope there will be no dispute between the Mayor and the City Council, such as the Tribune talks of. We do not anticipate any. Mayor Baskin is jealous of his prerogatives, as he has the right to be, and the Council want to exercise their lawful powers. We believe they will each understand exactly what is due to the other and harmonize for the public interest. We look for no such rupture as some folks seem to desire.

The Denver Republican predicts a prolonged struggle and talks of impending conflict between the President and the Senate of the United States. That is not warranted by the facts of the situation. The President has the right to nominate and the Senate the right to approve or not. There have been many instances of the rejection of presidential nominations, and they did not precipitate any conflict. The President will nominate some one else, that is all.

The refusal of the Senate to confirm two important appointments made by the President seems to please some Republican sheets amazingly. But how does that correspond with their repeated assertions that Cleveland controlled Congress, bulldozed Senators, compelled obedience to his wishes and made both Senators and Representatives his abject slaves? It is well enough to exercise a little common sense even in partisan and childish glee.

The artesian well bill is one of the measures that needs extra care and caution and also considerable amendment if it shall become a law. It is all right to prevent waste and also to protect settlers on lands above the place where the wells are in operation. But the wells themselves must be protected from such restrictions as would destroy their usefulness and kill the enterprise which caused them to be sunk. The bill needs thorough overhauling.

We have no "defense" to make of the repeal of the Sherman law without a substitute, as intimated by a contemporary, but merely want it understood that the "makeshift" did not keep silver to a living price "up to the time of repeal." It went down to 62 before the special session was convened to take action on the bill. We agree fully with our contemporary that what we want is "the full restoration of silver." To procure that, we will not help the cause by admitting as true the erroneous assertions of the enemies of the administration.

Johnson, of Ohio, did not succeed in getting through his amendment to the Wilson bill putting steel rails on the free list, but he did succeed in exposing some of the fallacies of protection and knocking over the staple assertions of its promoters. Johnson is an extremist, but it takes men of strong convictions to grapple with the errors that have grown formidable with age. Reforms, however, are safer when gradually introduced, and the conservatism of the Wilson bill is one of its recommendations to fair-minded and practical people.

Utah's sculptor, C. E. Dallin, has received the following well-deserved complimentary notice from the Springfield Republican: "One of the finest statues in the American exhibit in the rotundas of the Art palace at the World's fair, C. E. Dallin's 'The Signal of Peace,' is to be presented to Chicago's Lincoln park by Lambert Tree. It represents a Sioux warrior on his horse, in war array, with a great head-dress from which depends a long train of feathers—but unarmed, holding high with his left hand a pole surmounted with a feather—the Indian sign of truce. Mr. Dallin modeled his Indian from one of the chief scouts in Buffalo Bill's show at Paris in 1889, and exhibited the statue at the salon the next year, when he won the first 'honorable mention' ever given to an American sculptor. He deserved it, and Chicago is to be congratulated."

## THE UNDERSERVING POOR.

The suggestion that there should be an understanding between the police and the committee of relief in regard to the professional beggars and confirmed bums, is worthy of attention. We are pleased to endorse the remarks of our morning contemporary on that subject.

The genuine objects of benevolence are sufficiently numerous and their needs are pressing enough to engage the attention and call forth the energies of the ladies and gentlemen who are so generously working to supply the actual wants of the indigent. They ought not to be burdened with the complaints and imposition of the class that spends all it can get in the barroom and in willing idleness. Let the police give information to the committee and thus save means and time that would be wasted on the confirmed loafers and tough old soaks.

At the same time it is desirable that no deserving person should suffer for lack of common necessities; and it would be better that a few of the class mentioned should receive unmerited help than that any should perish for hunger.

A great and good work is being performed by the charitable, both by the contributors and the distributors. And by putting idle men to work the best kind of charity is exercised, while the public will reap the benefit in the improvements effected. Keep up the relief fund and aid the committee in every possible way. Let the deserving poor be helped and the impostor and bummer be exposed.

## THESE ARE THE FACTS.

Whenever our protectionist neighbor gets rattled, look out for contradictory statements and reckless and inconsistent assertions. And it always gets rattled when driven into a corner. The facts and figures presented by The Herald in relation to the difference to the purchaser caused by the tariff on wool and woollens, upset so completely the wild propositions of our neighbor that its fury is only equalled by its folly.

Let us make a few comparisons of its statements on this question, seeing that it cannot let it alone after its errors have been thoroughly ripped open and their shoddy exposed. Yesterday it said:

All the time The Herald has continued to harp upon the tax on cloth. We said nothing about cloth, except that it strikes off the tariff from wool and does not reduce the price of the cloth in a suit of clothes to exceed \$1.50.

Here is what it said on January 11: "It will be seen that it is exactly as the Tribune said last week; the chief difference in the cost of a suit of clothes in this country and across the sea is in the cost of making it, and that if the tariff were removed altogether it would not amount to more than \$1.50 difference in a suit."

The whole argument in the Tribune editorial of the 11th inst. was based on the opening sentence, which was: "The cost of the cloth in a suit of clothes in this country and across the sea is analyzed in the following:

Now it flies into a rage and accuses The Herald of "dodging" because forsooth it claims that it said "nothing about cloth."

On the 19th inst. it tackled the subject in this way: "Woollen clothing such as the ordinary working man wears, is as cheap here as it is anywhere, and the cloth is cheaper than it is beyond the sea."

Now we will take a sentence from the same editorial in which the contention is pretended to be, "nothing to do with cloth." In that article on the 19th inst., the Tribune said:

"The cloth for an ordinary suit of clothes in this country can be bought as cheaply as in London."

Just observe the dodging and contradictions of this champion of so-called "protection." When we prove by the actual cost of cloth in England and its cost in this country the great difference in the two, it declares: "We said nothing about cloth." When it affirms and repeats that "the chief difference in the cost of a suit of clothes in this country and across the sea is the cost of making it," and we publish the prices paid for making coats, vests and pantaloons in this country and in England, it flies into a passion and says it was only talking about the difference caused by the tariff on wool.

Now, we would pay no further attention to such a dodging, self-contradictory and furious opponent but for the attempt which it makes to deceive the public in regard to the matter of tariff reform. The Tribune says:

"The whole question resolved back is that the excuse for throwing off the tariff from American wool in order to get clothing cheaper to American people is a falsehood."

If that is a correct statement the facts ought to be made to appear. If it is not the people ought to know it. To those who have purchased clothing in Europe and also in this country, we need offer no argument to prove that the statement that "ordinary woollen clothing is as cheap here as anywhere, and that the cloth is cheaper than it is beyond the sea," is totally and absurdly untrue. But people who have not made such purchases may not know any better.

If any one is in doubt, let him ask an honest merchant tailor the difference in prices of cloth in the two countries, and also the difference in the cost of made up clothing as well as that made to order.

But there is evidence that everybody can obtain without depending on others. Take the provisions of the McKinley law as to woollen cloths. We will just cite one:

"On woollen or worsted cloths, knit fabrics and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, etc., etc., valued at above forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first-class, and in addition thereto fifty per cent. ad valorem."—Sec. 322.

The duty on the wool mentioned in it cents a pound. If the cloth weighs as ounces to the yard, which is medium

weight for woollen cloth double width, and indeed, much lighter than most of it, there is 33 cents per yard duty to begin with, and then added to that, fifty per cent. of the value of the cloth!

What is this duty imposed for? To protect the American manufacturer, is it not? Is not that the theory of the Republican high tariff? What protection is there, in this high tariff, if it is not to enable the American manufacturer to charge for his goods an amount equivalent to the foreign price with the duty added? And does not that have the effect to make the American purchaser pay that high price for his cloth, independent of the difference in wages for making the suit? How, then, can any sane and honest person say "cloth is cheaper here than it is across the sea?"

But suppose there was any approach to truth in that assertion and it was a fact that cloth or clothing can be bought anywhere near as cheaply here as in Europe, why make such a fuss about the contemplated reduction in the tariff? If the claim about American cheapness is true, what is the use of keeping on the exorbitant tariff? How can the manufacturers be ruined and why should there be a reduction in wages, because of a mere lowering of duties, if the articles are now made and sold as cheap as they are abroad?

The Tribune asserted that tariff reform papers "claimed there was to be no reduction of the duty on woollens but only on wool." There was no excuse for such an assertion, because the Wilson bill proposes to do both. Now the Tribune has this:

Tuesday The Herald said: "We showed that it is not proposed to put woollens on the free list, but only to reduce the tariff on the manufactured article, and make the raw material free."

What response is offered to this correction of the Tribune's misstatement? Here it is: "That is a bungling, confused sentence."

Is it? Well, never mind. We believe plain people in their right minds can understand it. And when there is a reduction of the duty on manufactured woollens, and the raw material is admitted free of duty, will not that have the effect of cheapening the price of woollen cloth and clothing in this country? If so, the proposition to bring this about is not an "excuse" and it is not a "falsehood." But if the high tariff does not keep up the prices of those articles it is of no use and ought to be cut down, and if it does maintain them it ought to be reduced for the benefit of the consumers, who include the whole population of the country. The falsehood is in the denial of this plain proposition.

It must be clear to every reasonable mind also that if the manufacturers obtain free of duty all classes of foreign wool needed to mix with our home article, they can afford to make woollen goods cheaper. Therefore the proposition to reduce the duty on the manufactured article, while causing them to compete with foreign markets, will bring woollen goods to a lower figure in this country without injuring the manufacturer or requiring a reduction of wages, because the difference in both cases is more than covered by the tariff remaining, coupled with the benefits of "free wool."

If that is not perceptible to our inconsistent contemporary, it must be through confusion of mind and not because of any error in the plan and purposes of tariff reform.

## A BATCH OF INCONSISTENCIES.

The Herald copied a statement from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat about the doubling of wages in England during the last century. This is what the Tribune has to say about that:

And again, the statement that "English laborers of all kinds are now paid over twice as much as they were a pure dishonesty," is another specimen of

The dishonesty consists, so it informs us, in copying that item with the statements of the Globe-Democrat about German wages. Of course, in the eyes of our high-tariff neighbor, everything and everybody is dishonest that does not echo its fallacies. But here is a sentence of its own, lower down in the same editorial:

There is no place in the civilized world that the prices of labor have not doubled; they have more than doubled in France, which has always been protected, and in many places they have increased four-fold.

That is just like the logic of our neighbor. Wages have doubled all over the civilized world, therefore it is pure dishonesty to say wages have doubled in England!

The claim is made that wages are much higher in America than in England because this is a protected country and England is under free trade. While we do not dispute the fact about the higher wages—which, however, is very much exaggerated, particularly when the difference in the cost of living is considered—we do dispute the assertion that this difference is due to a high tariff. And as evidence of that we showed how wages have increased in England since "free trade" has been in operation. Also we have quoted from a Republican source the low wages now prevailing in Germany which is a protected country. And that our bumptious neighbor calls "pure dishonesty."

Here is another sweet morsel from our irresponsible and inconsistent contemporary. The Tribune in the same article says:

The truth is that England, because of conditions which we have a thousand times explained, makes it profitable to put her country on a free trade basis. She gets the raw material of the world and the food for her people cheaply.

Well, if that is true, and we do not doubt it, why should not the United States try the same policy? This is no longer an infant nation and our manufactures are, no more than our agriculture, infant industries. We obtain "food for our people cheaply," why should we not "get the raw material,"

for our manufactures "cheaply," and thus find it profitable to move toward "a free trade basis" also?

The same threats and forebodings and scares about ruin to agriculture, to manufactures and to labor, were uttered during the period of agitation over these matters in England. And the promoters of tariff reform and the "repeal of the corn laws" were assailed, and derided, and threatened in the most violent manner. But the very opposite of all those predictions has come to pass. England has flourished. Agriculture has been improved. Manufactures have advanced. Wages have been increased. And even our high tariff neighbor has many a time admitted that it has been to the advantage of England to open her ports to the products of the world.

But it says: "Now the very threat of a return to that policy has set three millions of tramps marching up and down the United States, and the country is in congestion and despair."

Is that really so? Why nearly every day we are told by the same paper that it is the "throwing away of half the money of the world" that is the cause of it all. But then it does not stick to its own theories even one day at a time, so it is useless to follow it further. We will merely place its own statements once more in juxtaposition. Read the last extract above from The Tribune of Jan. 19; and then read this from the Tribune of Jan. 16:

"To do what Mr. Cleveland has done to silver is a very serious matter because on that hinges very firmly the life of the country. That is what has set three millions of tramps walking up and down this country, that is what has put such unrest, congestion and despair in the hearts of the American people as they have never felt before."

We do not wish to be severe on our rattled neighbor, but we cannot forbear asking which was "pure dishonesty?" Stating that three millions of tramps (an untruth in itself) were started over the country because of a threat to return to free trade, or asserting that it was Cleveland's smashing of silver (another falsehood in itself) started those three millions on their weary way? In pretending to answer an argument on the 17th inst. our contemporary said:

"There are only two classes of persons who will make that statement on this subject, one is a knave and the other is a born ass." The temptation is strong to ask our neighbor which class the writer of those numerous blank contradictions belongs to, but we will not yield to it. On this silver question, however, we must give another quotation or two. The Tribune tells us day after day that the demonization of silver in 1873 threw away half the money of the world. Now it says Cleveland smashed silver. In an editorial of the 19th it says:

Great Britain was the first nation to demonize silver. That was in 1816."

Further down in the same editorial we find this remark: "In England any man having English silver coins can get their face in gold."

That is true. But if so how can it be truthfully claimed that silver has been demonized in England, or that half its money has been thrown away? And how much truth is there in the statement that Cleveland smashed silver, when the silver dollar is worth its face as money anywhere in the country except under a special contract to the contrary, and if it was "demonetized," "smashed" and "killed" over twenty years ago?

These are about enough contradictions in one day, and they should demonstrate to thinking people how much reliance can be placed on the high tariff and anti-Cleveland organ of the Republican party in Utah.

The Tribune has a dissertation on fools. It was suggested by our quotation of the wise man's advice, "Answer a fool according to his folly." However, we did not follow the advice in reference to any of the papers to which our neighbor alludes, because we considered them too foolish to answer at all. But the Tribune seems to have ransacked the Scriptures on the fool question, probably to find out how many classes of that kind it belongs. When it contemplates its own contradictions, a few of which we have exposed today, it will probably conclude it belongs to them all.

People who give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial realize its merits and are glad to try a good word for it. Have you tried it?

Notice to Seventies.

As it is desirable to give to our brethren of the Seventies special instructions relative to the organization and conducting of their theological classes, it has been thought proper, in order to hasten the work, to arrange for mass meetings of all the quorums of Seventies in Salt Lake city, on the evenings of January 20th and 21st, 1894, at the Assembly hall, 7:30 p. m. The presidents of quorums should call upon the members of their quorums to be in attendance at these meetings. The first evening will be devoted to giving general outline of the work proposed, and the second evening class exercises will be conducted, in which the plan of procedure will be illustrated. All the Seventies are requested to come prepared on Section 1 of Outlines of Ecclesiastical History. In behalf of the First Council of Seventies.

Coal.

Grass Creek is a good substitute for hard coal in furnaces. \$3.50 a ton. Try it. Miller & Miller, 38 West Second South. Phone, 35.

The Deseret Savings Bank.

The attention of those desiring to open savings accounts is called to the Deseret Savings bank, which allows interest on deposits at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, compounded quarterly. Money to loan on approved real estate security. Its officers are as follows:

James T. Little, President.  
 Moses Thatcher, Vice-President.  
 E. A. Smith, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.  
 John R. Winder, James Sharp, Moses Thatcher, Henry Dinwoodey, E. R. Eldredge, J. C. Colquhoun, J. R. Barnes, D. H. Perry, J. T. Little, Elias Smith, W. W. Ritter, F. W. Jennings, George Romney.

## Your Family

should be provided with the well-known emergency medicine,

## AYER'S

## CHERRY PECTORAL

The best remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Prompt to act,

## Sure to Cure

## HOW ARE YOUR EYES?

We Fit Spectacles Scientifically.

## DIAMONDS

—AND—  
 Precious Stones in Great Variety.

## Jewelry Repaired &amp; Jewels Reset

SALT LAKE LAPIDARY CO.,  
 103-107 West 2d South, (Dooly Block.)

E. G. O'Donnell. C. C. Neppie.

O'DONNELL & NEPPIE,  
 General Undertakers  
 and Embalmers,  
 57 E. Second South, Tel. 530.  
 SALT LAKE CITY.

## RE-OPENED.

We Have Re-opened the

## GRAND EUROPEAN CAFE

Will Endeavor to Treat You Right.

TRY US. 32 E. 2d South.

BOLTER & CONDRA,  
 Proprietors.

## Dr. Lindsay's

## MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Permanently located at O'Meara block, 63 1/2 W. Second South street.

Dr. Lindsay, Physician, Surgeon and Lecturer, formerly of Philadelphia, Specialist on all diseases of Men and Women.

Dr. Lindsay devotes his special attention to the scientific treatment and cure of all

Chronic, Nervous

AND

Private Diseases.

RUPTURE, PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS CURED without pain or detention from business. STRICTLY safely and radically cured.

BRUISES, the result of Blood Poisoning, stiff and swollen joints, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Fits, Paralysis, Cancer, Tumors, Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Tapeworm, Dyspepsia, Constipation and all diseases of the various organs of the body spread and permanently cured at his dispensary.

Diseases of Women a specialty.

Married persons or those entering that happy state aware of physical weakness, loss of progressive power, impotency or other disqualifications can have speedy and permanent relief. No matter what your complaint is or who has promised to cure you, consult this skillful physician who is able to effect a cure where others fail.

Charges moderate and within reach of all. Patients living away from the city who cannot conveniently call may describe their troubles by letter and have medicines sent to them FREE from observation to any part of the country.

DR. LINDSAY is a CONFIDENTIAL and SAFE PHYSICIAN in whom all may confide; is regularly graduated and legally qualified to practice medicine; is most widely and favorably known; and he is most anxious to be of service to all who are afflicted with any of the above diseases. He is a member of the American Medical Association and is a member of the National Association of Physicians.

Office, O'MEARA BLOCK, 63 1/2 West Second South Street.

SALT LAKE CITY.

## J. C. MURPHY &amp; CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Stencils, Seals, Steel and Rubber

Stamps, Notary, Corporation and Society Seals a Specialty.

NO. 65 E. SECOND SOUTH STREET.

## WHITELAW BROS.

Oils, Paints and Chemicals.

—SUPPLIES FOR—

SOAP, WOOLLEN AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS, RAILROADS AND MINING COMPANIES.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## MARTHA WASHINGTON

## COOK BOOK.

A COMPENDIUM OF COOKERY AND VALUABLE RECIPES

Fully Illustrated. 12mo. 32 pages.

The largest and best Cook Book ever published. Portraits of Martha Washington on outside. A perfect index by which reference may be instantly made to any recipe for cooking in all the departments. It contains also a medical department which is invaluable. Toilet recipes. A complete department devoted to personal dress and etiquette. Advice to mothers and daughters, as well as to young men. Printed on good paper and handsomely bound in stiff paper covers.

You can get this book by sending us 25 cents if you are a paid-up subscriber to NOT OTHERWISE

Send no money.

## THEY MUST GO.

.. AND WE WANT EVERY-BODY TO KNOW IT. . .

OUR Entire Assortment of Garments, Jackets and Capes—Plain and Trimmed.

OUR Line of Fur Capes and Muffs. Make your Own Price.

ONE Lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments at Less Than Manufacturers' Rates.

SHAWLS and Woolen Tea Gowns Are All included.

THERE IS MONEY FOR THE BUYER IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT, EVEN IF THE ARTICLE SHOULD BE UNUSED UNTIL NEXT SEASON!

## Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

## James-Spencer-Bateman Co.

Successors to DAVID JAMES & CO.,

## PLUMBERS, TINNERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

We also carry a complete line of Gem and Peninsular Stoves and Ranges, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, Tinware, Granite

Iron Ware and House Furnishing Goods.

67 MAIN STREET.

## Williams, Hoyt &amp; Co's

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

BOYS', YOUTH'S, MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS'

## SHOES

Are Superior to All Others.

Ask Z. C. M. I. For Them.

## American Biscuit &amp; Manufacturing

COMPANY.

Successors to Utah Cracker Factory.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CRACKERS AND CAKES.

Cream and Snowflake Sodas in One, Two and Five Pound Boxes.

HENRY WALLACE, Mgr. 442 S. Second West St.

## BROWNING BROTHERS,

135 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah; 2461 Washington Ave., Ogden, Utah.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION,

Fishing Tackle, Tents, Hammocks, etc. Baseball, Lawn Tennis and Cricket Supplies, Athletic Goods, etc., etc. Agents for Sporting, Blasting and Nitro Powders. Send for our New Illustrated Catalogue.

## RESTORED MANHOOD

DR. MOTT'S

PILLS

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Falling